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D. B. ALFALFA

DIBBLE'S Farm Seed Facts 1920

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIBBLE'S NEW DROUGHT-PROOF
YELLOW DENT CORN

DIBBLE'S RUSSET
POTATOES

The Plain Truth About the 1920 Farm Seed Situation

Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy

Alfalfa Seed, though higher than ever known in the history of the trade, is still the cheapest of any of the seeds of the Clover family again this season, and, notwithstanding the present price, which is much above that of last season, Alfalfa should be sown freely, more freely than ever before. Owing to unfavorable conditions in the Alfalfa-producing sections of America, the crop of American seed is very light, the quality is not as good as usual, and there is not enough to go around. However, we are getting some importations of foreign seed that is of very good quality, and it will have to be used toward the latter end of the season to supplement the short American crop.

Clover Seed is in shorter supply than ever and price the highest ever known. The smallest crop of both Medium and Mammoth Clover that has been produced in America in the last quarter of a century was grown last year, and there was practically no carry-over from the year before. We cannot depend on Clover seed from war-worn Europe, as there is an ever-increasing demand for seed to use on the "other side." We have in America, however, a fair crop of Alsike of good quality, but owing to the demand, the price is nearly as high as that of Red Clover. We advise our customers to purchase early, as we know there is not enough to seed the normal acreage.

Timothy Seed is in good supply, and the price will be little, if any, higher than that of last year. We advise using Timothy freely.

Seed Oats of good quality will bring higher prices than have prevailed during the past few years. The crop of 1919 was below the normal. Owing to heavy rains during the spring months, Oats, as a rule, were sown a month later than usual and, as a consequence, the crop is light in weight and inferior in quality. We have been fortunate in getting together some 20,000 bushels of our Heavyweight Oats, grown in favored sections, that weigh 43 to 45 pounds per measured bushel, and we will have about as many of the Twentieth Century Oats, weighing 36 to 38 pounds to the bushel. After this stock is exhausted, we will not be able to obtain more.

Seed Barley will be higher, owing to a short crop of this cereal throughout the United States. Barley of good quality, suitable for seed, is very rare indeed. We have only 2,000 to 3,000 bushels available at this time that we would recommend to our trade.

Spring Wheat again made good crops in the East and New England states when sown early and given a fair chance. We have no reason to believe but that the Marquis Wheat from the Northwest will continue to give yields of 20 to 40 bushels per acre under favorable conditions in the eastern states.

Seed Corn. The last Government crop report gives the production of Corn as 2,900,000 bushels, and the most of this Corn is of good quality. Seed Corn will be cheaper, of better quality, and in larger supply than during the past three years. We have a splendid stock that we can recommend to our customers as absolutely the best quality we have been able to furnish in years.

The 1919 Potato Crop according to the Government figures is the shortest crop in the past decade. The last U. S. Crop Report gives the crop of 1918 as 400,000,000 bushels, the 1919 crop, 352,000,000 bushels, a shortage of practically 50,000,000 bushels and nearly 100,000,000 bushels short of the crop of two years ago and a smaller crop than the crop the year previous.

Three years ago, we predicted that potatoes would go to \$2 per bushel for common eating stock before the season was over and they not only reached \$2 per bushel in February but advanced to \$3 per bushel during March and April.

Therefore every indication points to much higher prices, and the \$2 price for eating stock will probably be reached before midwinter. Blight and disease have injured this small American crop. We have been fortunate—had absolutely no blight in the sections where we grow our Seed Potatoes—and we have produced thousands of bushels on the Dibble Farms that were untouched by blight, where the vines grew rank and green until they thoroughly ripened, or were killed by frost. We offer 100,000 bushels of stock from such fields, and have selected stock seed that we are sure will give satisfaction to our customers.

Annual Catalog, 1920

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER



THIS is our twenty-ninth Annual Catalog, and, in the twenty-eight years that have elapsed, we have, from a small beginning on our home farm, developed the largest strictly mail-order farm-seed business in America. Our motto has been from the start: "Farm Seeds and Farm Seeds only," and just one grade, and that the best obtainable, at the lowest possible prices consistent with the highest possible quality.

At the very beginning of this book, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we do not grow, sell, or handle cheap or low-grade seeds. Nothing but the most superlative quality finds a place in our seed-houses. As we are farmers and seedgrowers ourselves and ship direct from our farms to yours, our high-grade seeds usually cost *less* than seeds of unknown origin and of medium or poor quality.

It is worth something—is it not?—to obtain your farm seeds direct from headquarters, from farmers who *know* them and *grow* them.

The personnel of our corporation is as follows: Edward F. Dibble, the President, fifty-three years old, a farmer and seedgrower from childhood, has charge of the buying and selling and general officework. Harwood Martin, Treasurer, 27 years old, Cornell (B.S.), living on the farm where he was born, superintends the warehouses and is responsible for the recleaning, handling, packing, and shipping of all the seeds that go through our plant. H. E. Dibble, Secretary, son of Edward F., thirty years old, graduate of Cornell (B.S.), and of Wisconsin (M.S.), where he spent five years specializing in plant-breeding, seed-testing, and the like, is our Seed Analyst in charge of our seed laboratory, and his work is most important in that he has to see to it that all seeds that we ship to our customers are of the highest grade obtainable.

The Dibble and Martin Seed Farms contain nearly 2,000 acres of the choicest lands in the famous Genesee Valley country, and on these farms we grow a large portion of the seeds we sell. It is fair to our customers to state, however, that our trade has now reached such a magnitude that we annually use the products of over 10,000 acres, supplementing the crops raised on our own seed farms by the purchase of seeds direct from the growers as far as possible, buying in all cases just one grade, and that always the best money will buy.

Honeoye Falls is a small town of 1,500 inhabitants, 13 miles south of Rochester, 70 miles from Buffalo, in the center of one of the best farm-seed growing sections in America.

Our location and shipping facilities are of the best, and freight rates to points in the middle and eastern states are low. Look at the map in this catalog and see how near we are to you.

Our frostproof warehouses, elevator, and seedhouses, 400 feet in length, are on three private switches on the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

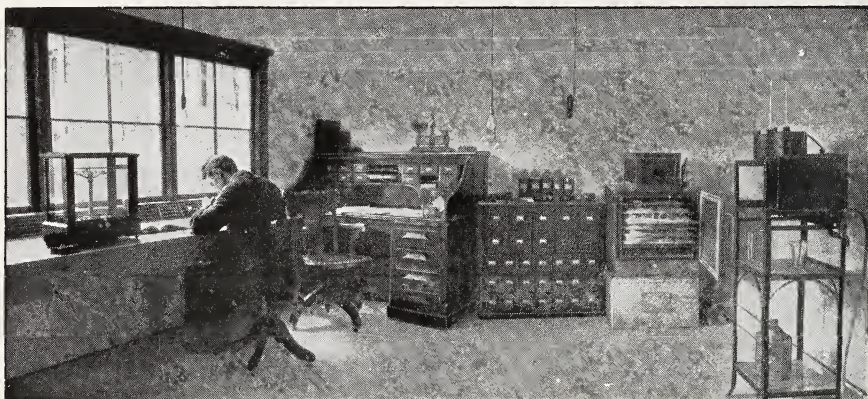
Carload rates to principal points are as follows (L.C.L. slightly higher):

Rate points	Per 100 lbs.	Rate points	Per 100 lbs.
New York.....	\$o 22 ½	Worcester.....	\$o 25 ½
Trenton.....	22 ½	Springfield.....	25 ½
Philadelphia.....	22 ½	Hartford.....	25 ½
Baltimore.....	22 ½	New Haven.....	25 ½
Pittsburgh.....	21 ½	Bridgeport.....	25 ½
Harrisburg.....	22 ½	Providence.....	25 ½
Cleveland.....	21 ½	Washington.....	29
Boston.....	25 ½	Albany.....	20

Prices are f.o.b. shipping station. Barrels and sacks are free, as stated.

Terms strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, upon which we will make you a special price delivered at your station. If customers order goods shipped to a prepaid station, or to a station at which there is no agent, cash must accompany the order to prepay the freight; otherwise, we will ship to the nearest railroad station at which there is a regular agent. We do not ship seeds C.O.D.

As to guarantee. After the experience of a quarter of a century as farmers and seedmen, we have evolved a guarantee clause of our own for different kinds of farm seeds that provides an absolutely "square deal" to each and every purchaser, and we hereby give notice that Dibble's Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy seeds are sold subject to the guarantee as printed on the respective pages describing our different seeds, and prospective customers are requested to read the liberal terms of our guarantee before ordering.

*Seed-testing Laboratory*

Testing Seeds as Dibble Tests Them

means testing seeds as they are tested by the Seed-testing Department, Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Our new seed-testing laboratory is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date apparatus known to modern science, and we are under obligations to Prof. E. R. Brown, Botanist of the United States Seed-testing Bureau, for his aid, kindly interest and instructions that have enabled us to equip our own private laboratory with the same kind of apparatus that is used by the Government at Washington. Our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate Seed Analyst of several years' experience, has charge of the work and as there is really nothing mysterious about it, we are going to tell you just how it is done, what the different pieces of apparatus are for and how they are used.

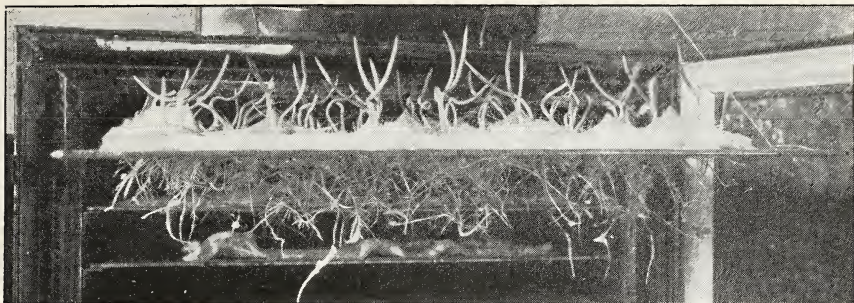
The large picture shows a general view of our laboratory and equipment. The room is finished in laboratory white with ample window space from the south and east. It is heated by natural gas and a thermostat controls the temperature of the room; this works by electricity and is positively automatic. If we wish to keep an even temperature of 70°, there is a thermometer on the wall that can be set by an indicator for any desired temperature; set at 70°, the thermostat turns the gas off if the temperature of the room gets above 70°, and turns it on if it falls below.

At the right stands the moisture-tester, a piece of apparatus that is more than human in its intelligence to give us the exact moisture-content in a given lot of seed corn for instance. This is most important, as experience has proved that corn carrying 16 per cent moisture or over is liable upon the arrival of warm weather to heat, mould and to a certain extent spoil, becoming valueless for seed purposes. In operation, a given amount of corn and a certain oil are mixed in a retort, afterward heated by gas to 195° C.; this drives the water out of the grain in the form of steam which afterward is condensed and accurately measured and figured in direct percentage by a graduate glass showing 12-15-18-20, etc., per cent moisture-content, as the case may be.

We make tests of all lots of corn that come to our Seed House and none is accepted that does not come up to our requirements, and you may rest assured that the bags of seed corn you may receive on **your** order have been tested according to this method.

Next to the moisture-tester, in the corner, is the gas germinator, a type originated and designed by the seed experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and made for them by a New York City firm. We feel

*The Germinator*



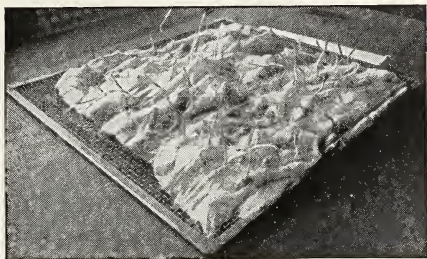
Tray of Mammoth White Dent, five-day test, germination 98 per cent

honored to be allowed to have one of these made after the Government model. This germinator is made of heavy copper, water-jacketed, heated by natural gas through a Bunsen burner.

We also have a large electric germinator that does not show in the picture, and the operation of the two germinators is very similar. The germinating chambers are air-tight, and the temperature is controlled by thermostats. The germinators can be automatically regulated to give the desired temperature for the best results for the different classes of seeds.

Some seeds, such as Alfalfa Clover, Timothy, Oats and Barley require a cool seed-bed at about 70° F., while Corn gives best results if a uniform temperature of 80° to 90° F. can be had. It is of the utmost importance that tests either for germination or purity be made

by someone personally interested, and so far as we know, our house is the only one specializing in Farm Seeds where all of the tests are made by a member of the firm, who is vitally interested in the absolute accuracy of each and every test made.



Improved Leaming in test but seventy hours

Testing for Purity

Every lot of seed is sampled, and from that sample germination tests are made, and whether the bags of seed you get at the station contain any or all of the above-mentioned seeds, isn't it worth something to **you** to know that the seeds you are taking home with you are dry, that is they will keep, that they will grow, and also that they have been tested for purity for at the table in front of

the window where the seed analyst is working, the purity tests are made.

First, the sample to be tested is weighed on balances, as shown in the glass case. These balances are most accurate, being sensitive to one-tenth of a milligram. Foreign seeds, inert matter which consists of broken seeds, dirt, etc., are separated from the sample, the work being done under the microscope, and the impure seed and inert matter are then carefully weighed on this same balance and the weight subtracted from the original weight of the seed before analysis, by which process the percentage of pure seed is determined.

Samples of all the common and most of the uncommon weed seeds (ninety-six in all) as shown in the four glass plaques leaning against the window-sill are kept constantly before the analyst for comparison and identification.

Now **you** know how we know that Dibble's Tested Seeds are the best money can buy, and we hope you have decided they are the kind you are going to use hereafter on your farm.

In seeds, "the best is the cheapest," and every good farmer should use tested seeds on his farm. Good seeds of high germination and purity pay.



Testing Clover seed for purity

As to Our Responsibility

Thousands of farmers will see this catalog for the first time, and as we consider it absolutely necessary for farmers to know that firms with whom they are dealing at a distance are thoroughly reliable, we print below facsimile letters from our bankers with whom we have been doing business for over a quarter of a century.

SMITH L. PARMELE
PRESIDENT

CHARLES R. PIERCE
CASHIER

EDWARD F. DIBBLE
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN H. GRAY
ASST. CASHIER

Bank of Lima Lima, N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1916

To whom it may concern:-

All the members of the corporation - Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower, were born and brought up in this Township and are among our best and most respected citizens. Their Seed Farms which they own and control, aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, are among the best in this town and are conducted in a most successful and prosperous manner.

Edward F. Dibble, the President, is the largest stockholder in this Bank, and its Vice-President.

Ed F. Dibble
Cashier

*Bank of Honeoye Falls.
St. M. Holden, Banker.
Honeoye Falls, N.Y.*

November 15th, 1916.

To whom it may concern;

I have known intimately the members of the corporation, Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, ever since their early childhood, and they are men of the highest standing and of the strictest integrity. From an experience of a quarter of a century doing business with them at our Bank, I am convinced that they will fulfill all obligations they enter into with every customer, to the letter.

They are the largest land owners in this section and their Seed Farms are in the highest state of cultivation.

From a small beginning, the Dibble Farm Seed business has grown to enormous proportions, one of the largest, if not the largest of the kind in America.

Yours truly,

Bank of Honeoye Falls.

St. M. Holden
Banker

We also refer to Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, the leading agricultural papers of the East, and the many thousands of our customers.

Grow Bigger Crops

Inoculate your Seed with Edwards' Legume Bacteria

The chief value of legumes such as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, etc., for use either as food or as green manure, lies in their high content of nitrogen. With the aid of certain kinds of bacteria, the legumes can get their supply of nitrogen from the air. These bacteria live and grow in the soil, and as the new plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots, grow there, and produce nodules or tubercles, visible to the eye as little bunches on the smaller roots. During this process the bacteria take nitrogen from the air and give it to the plants. Unless the plants have these legume bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make a successful growth.

On land where it is hard to get a good catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation. One method that has been recommended in times past is to spread over the field to be seeded soil from a field that has grown the same crop. This method is cumbersome and expensive, and is apt to introduce into the soil seeds of bad weeds, fungus, or bacterial plant diseases; hence it is not a desirable method.



Portion of root of Red Clover showing nodules formed by the legume bacteria.

Seed Inoculation Simple

The best method of inoculation is to treat the seed before it is sown with a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria for that particular crop. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes' time, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure inoculation of the roots, with consequent increased growth of the crop, and with no risk of introducing seeds of bad weeds or germs of plant or animal diseases.

The pure-culture method of seed inoculation is indorsed by the Federal Department of Agriculture and many of the State Experiment Stations.

Edwards' cultures are prepared under the personal supervision of S. F. Edwards, formerly instructor in bacteriology at the Michigan Agricultural College, instructor in bacteriology in the College of Medicine at the University of Michigan, and for nine and one-half years professor of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cultures are made according to the best principles of the science of bacteriology, and special attention is given to keeping up the vigor and nitrogen-gathering power of the bacteria.

In growing Alfalfa, good seed, inoculation, and planting on properly drained and carefully prepared soil will assure success.

Peter Swartz, of the Cornalfalfa Farms, Waukesha, Wis., winner of the world's prize in alfalfa at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, says, in order to grow alfalfa successfully, "you have to have good seed, and you can't grow good alfalfa if the right kind of bacteria are not in the soil."

Crops for which Cultures are Made

Cultures are made for legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, White Dutch Clover, Soja Beans, Vetches, Peas, etc. Of this list, the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike, Crimson, and Dutch Clovers.

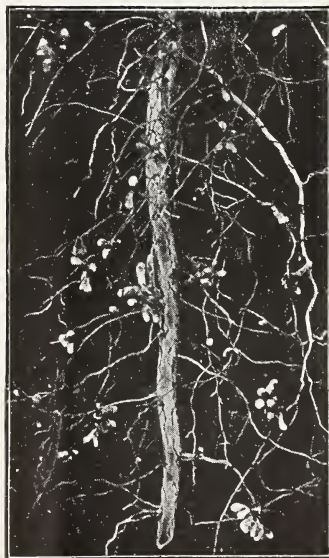
When ordering, be sure and state upon what crop you wish to use the Culture.

THE COST. Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes, one to inoculate 30 and one to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. **Postage paid.**

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed. \$0 60

To inoculate 60 pounds of seed. 1 20

These prices mean a very low cost per acre, the exact amount depending on the amount of seed sown.



Portion of root of alfalfa plant showing the tubercles or nodules formed by the nitrogen-gathering legume bacteria. (Photograph natural size.)

Dibble's Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

1919 CROP

EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all the D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold last year was above 99.70 per cent purity and *dodder-free*.

Dibble's Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold North, is absolutely hardy and produces perfect and permanent seedlings when seed from other sources fails.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our new Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it, and we can furnish you the same variety we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years. We have over 100 acres on our own Seed Farms and find it very profitable. In fact, we have 100 acres on one farm which was inspected by the Agricultural Agent of one of the great trunk-line railroad systems of the country, who pronounced it "The best 100 acres of Alfalfa he had seen this side of California." Besides feeding over a hundred head of cattle, we shall have at least 150 tons of hay to sell this year.

Alfalfa is acknowledged to be the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows about 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut three or four times each season, and produces an average of four to five tons of hay to the acre. The analysis shows one ton of well-cured Alfalfa to be worth practically the same as a ton of wheat-bran.

Combined with corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers.

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa-Growers

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, uses D. B. Alfalfa Seed on the Station Farm and for extension work among the farmers. Cornell University uses our D. B. Brand Seed on the College Farms, and scores of farmers writing us pronounce our D. B. Alfalfa the best they ever saw. Recently we sold 200 bushels (12,000 pounds) to the New Jersey Alfalfa Association. Every lot is tested in our own seed-testing laboratory by our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate Seed Analyst of experience, or under his direction. We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

**Samples and
special price-
list free**



D. B. Alfalfa Seed, 99.83 per cent pure

Dibble's Seed Farms

Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to use on northern farms to insure success, the kind we used on our own farms to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed, while higher than last year, is much cheaper than the clovers. Sow it freely. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field will more than double its value. What D. B. Alfalfa seed has done for others, it will do for you.

Your Alfalfa has been tested against the Grimm and found to be much better. Your clover and grass seeds have always been clean and pure and of the best quality. Your prices are usually lower than those of most seed houses, while the quality of the seed always averages much better.—EDWARD R. HEWITT, Midvale, N. Y.

We have a fine seeding from your Alfalfa seed. I think every seed grew. I shall want more next spring.—DEXTER BOWMAN, Jordanville, N. Y.

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you last spring gave entire satisfaction. Our county Bureau man, DeLacy, said it was the best he ever saw.—WM. SHEEHY, Millbrook, N. Y.

I am very much pleased with the seeding from your dry-land Alfalfa seed.—MURDOCK BROS., Crown Point, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1919.

The D. B. Brand Alfalfa seed proved very satisfactory. I sowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres the 9th of August; it came up fine and is now almost knee-high all over the field.—C. DEATERLY, Fayette City, Pa., Oct. 10, 1919.

We never had a more satisfactory looking seeding before than we have where we sowed your northern-grown dry-land Alfalfa seed.—JOHN C. BOWE, Elbridge, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1919.

The Alfalfa was benefited by the culture. I sowed this field one year ago to Alfalfa, without using inoculation, and it was a failure.—WEIR W. KELPER, Steuben, Ind.

Send me sample and price on your Alfalfa seed; shall need 800 pounds. Had good success with the seed I bought of you last season; cut over 100 tons from 25 acres.—WALTER STOOT, Westwood, N. J.

The Alfalfa seed purchased from you was pronounced by the Experiment Station as practically free from weeds, germination good, and I have a first-class seeding from it.—S. PERCY HOOKER, Le Roy, N. Y.

I sowed Alfalfa seed treated with Alfalfa culture on the 20th of July and it has made a fine growth, nice even stand, and the roots are plentifully supplied with nodules. I believe the cultures will do all that is claimed for them.—J. D. FLINCHBAUGH, Red Lion, Pa.

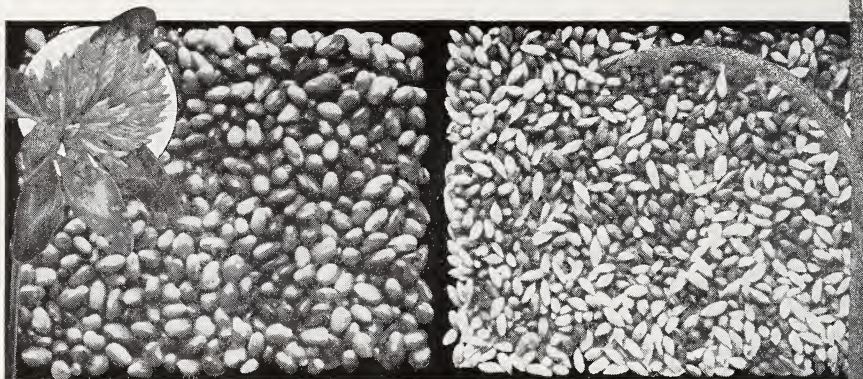
The Alfalfa and clover seed was good, the germination was splendid, and I have a good stand. I saved from \$2 to \$3 per bushel by buying seed from you.—CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, Vt.

I am well pleased with that northern-grown dry-land Alfalfa seed I sowed July 28. There is a good stand all over and in some places over a foot high.—F. EBERHARDT, Cassville, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1919.

I am very much pleased with the Alfalfa seed bought of you; it germinated well, and from a sowing July 25, I have Alfalfa in blossom.—J. PALMER HART, Red Hook, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1919.



D. B. ALFALFA
TESTED—99.50% PURE OR BETTER

*D. B. Red Clover, 99.75 per cent pure**D. B. Timothy, 99.90 per cent pure*

D. B. Brand Timothy and Clover Seed

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP"

We sell, annually, over \$200,000 worth of Clover and Grass Seeds to granges, farmers' clubs, and individual customers and have received scores of letters from them in which they say that "we not only had the best seeds we ever had on the farm, but we also saved from 50 cts. to \$7.50 per bushel by buying D. B. Brand Seeds."

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise, after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds. **Samples free.**

Have used your seeds for twelve years and always find them free from weed seeds.—**LESLIE MOORE**, Ellenville, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1919.

The Clover and Grass seed came up good and clear of weeds; the price was \$3 to \$4 cheaper per bushel—that is why I sent to you.—**EZRA L. LAHMAN**, Christiana, Pa., Oct. 24, 1919.

All the seed I purchased of you was perfectly satisfactory and the price was much below that of the local dealers.—**R. E. BARNES**, Sayre, Pa., Oct. 29, 1919.

The seed was O.K. in every way. I saved \$7.50 per bushel on Alsike and \$1.50 per bushel on Timothy by buying from you.—**WILLIAM WHEELOCK**, Warren, Pa., Oct. 22, 1919.

The germination of your Clover seed was good and it was free from weeds. The seed was \$2 to \$3 less per bushel. My 40 acres of seeding is fine.—**S. G. STRASENBURGH**, Morton, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1919.

My stand of Clover is good and no weeds. Price was 50 cts. to \$1 per bushel under the local market.—**RALPH BEADLE**, Le Roy, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1919.

Your seed grew well; have a heavy mass of Clover and Timothy on all our seeding fields. Price \$2 lower than our local market.—**JEFFERSON BUTLER**, Clearfield, Pa., Oct. 22, 1919.

Have used your D. B. Brand Clover and Grass seed for two years; germination was good; seed was free from weed seeds.—**T. D. SLOPER**, Altmar, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1919.

The germination was good and the seeds were free from weeds. Price was much less at seeding time than that of many dealers.—**W. G. SQUIRES**, Hop Bottom, Pa., Oct. 28, 1919.

The seed which I purchased from you proved very satisfactory, germinated well, and was free from weed seeds; it is the cheapest seed of its quality.—**A. D. CORNWELL**, Addison, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1919.

If you want the best seeding of Clover you ever saw, with the roots covered with nodules, thereby enabling the plants to get their nitrogen from the air, use Edwards' Legume Bacteria. See page 5.

1919
CROP

D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seed

99.50 PER CENT PURE, OR BETTER. THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY. EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS.

We continue our well-known policy of handling just one grade of Seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo and other western cities, tell us that we are the **only** firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds that were analyzed the last few years at the New York Experiment Station, the different New England Stations and the Seed-testing Bureau at Washington was above 99.70 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official Inspectors, a few were sent direct by ourselves to prove our own tests, and over half of them were made for our customers from seed we had shipped them.

New York State uses D. B. Timothy and Clover on Cornell University Farms, and Cornell professors use D. B. Seeds on their own farms.

Over a score of the great New York State Institutional Farms use Dibble's Seeds annually.

Special price-list issued weekly during the season

RED MEDIUM CLOVER. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country.

MAMMOTH SAPLING CLOVER. Compared with the common Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color, and it is later and of larger growth.

ALSIKE. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and Grasses.

TIMOTHY. This is the most valuable of all the Grasses for hay, especially in the North.

Full stocks, choicest grade only, of **Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-Top, Dwarf Essex Rape, Canada Field Peas, Winter Vetch**, etc., constantly on hand.

Read, on opposite page, the testimonials from a few of our thousands of satisfied Clover and Grass seed customers.



Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Are early, extremely productive, with tall, stiff straw bearing long heads filled with good-weight, thin-hulled grain, weighing from 36 to 38 lbs. per measured bushel. These Oats originally came to us from northern Canada, being discovered by one of our men we had out looking for new varieties of grain. After growing them on our farms for a year or two, with good results, we introduced them to our trade, and they have given general satisfaction.

On our own farms, growing from 100 to 150 acres annually, they have given us an average yield of over 60 bushels per acre for some eight or ten years, which is over twice the average production of the United States for the same period. Several crops, on large fields have yielded over 80 bushels per acre, and a neighbor, from a four-acre field, threshed and delivered to our warehouse 440 bushels of re-cleaned grain. Hundreds of our customers have written us glowing letters in regard to the superior qualities of Twentieth Century Oats, and they seem to be fully as productive and desirable in every way as when first introduced.

Owing to the effects of the war, Oats will bring big money for years to come, and farmers should sow heavily this spring to counteract another shortage like that of this year.

If your own Oats are light-weight, badly stained or run out, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Dibble's bright clean, heavy Seed Oats for so little money. Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. **Samples free.**

Dibble's Seed Oats are re-cleaned by the best mills known, and you will find our Oats a choice sample for seed purposes. We sell them to you subject to the following guarantee: We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our seed grain ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfied in every way, return it to us at once and get your money back.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we, therefore, do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds. **For prices, see special price-list.**

The 1919 crop of Oats was several million bushels below normal. Our own stock, while consisting of some 20,000 bushels, is extremely limited, and, when sold out, we will not be able to procure more. **We suggest that you order early as late-ordering customers will undoubtedly be disappointed.**

Use Dibble's Tested Seed Oats and grow better crops than you ever grew before. During the last year, over fifty of our customers have written us that Dibble's Seed Oats outyielded their own home-grown seed, in many cases over 2 to 1.

It is a well-known fact that seeds of all kinds grown in the North are hardier, more vigorous and more productive than those of southern origin. This is especially true of Oats and Barley, which are plants of northern origin, and owing to their hardiness, are grown largely in extreme northern latitudes. If you have been using home-grown seeds with unprofitable or just ordinary crops, try Dibble's northern-grown Seed Oats this year and your Oat crop should be a money-maker.

Remember Dibble's Seed Oats are screened and re-cleaned twice in our own warehouses.



An ideal Oat crop

Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Have had a direct sale to farmers, through our catalogue, of over 300,000 bushels since we introduced them a dozen years ago, and they seem to be as popular and productive as ever.

The Twentieth Century Oats yielded 65 bushels to the acre, free from smut—about twice the yield of my neighbors'.—ELMER G. DAVIS, Stone Ridge, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1918.

Finest Oats I Ever Raised

The seed I purchased of you last spring gave excellent results. The Twentieth Century Oats are the finest I ever raised, weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel.—C. C. WOODRUFF, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Large Yield; Heavy Grain

The Oats that I purchased from you last season gave 70 measured bushels to the acre, very heavy grain, weighing 38 pounds per bushel.—A. YEOMANS, Wayne Co., N. Y.

The Twentieth Century Oats did well and outyielded my other Oats 20 bushels per acre, stood up well, and were free from smut.—D. R. BAILEY, Wyalusing, Pa.,

Free from Smut

The Twentieth Century Oats were free from smut and yielded double the quantity of home-raised seed of common variety.—ALFRED E. NOKES, Ellenberg Center, N. Y., March 18, 1916.

Your Oats made two bushels to one of our own seed.—J. HARRY REAMER, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Twentieth Century Oats grew about 4 feet tall, very even, with big heads and did not lodge.—CLIFFORD WILLISTON, Hampden Co., Mass.

The Oats yielded by weight nearly 80 bushels per acre. Was well pleased with the seed.—WM. E. HENDERBERG, Rome, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1918.

The Oats sowed last spring yielded 60 bushels per acre and weighed 34 pounds per measured bushel—not a big yield, but from 10 to 15 bushels better than common Oats grown around here. They did not blight and they stood up well.—H. E. TENNY, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1917.

They were the best Oats I ever had—free from smut, with good, stiff straw.—WM. H. BRESSLER, Spring Mills, Pa.,

Outyielded Others

The Twentieth Century Oats were fine; they yielded just two bushels where other Oats yielded one in the same field.—C. A. BOYD, Sagerstown, Pa.



Twentieth Century Oats

440 Bushels from 4 Acres

From four acres of land we threshed this season 440 bushels of Oats, thresher's measure.—LEVI SIMONS, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Customer Much Pleased

In regard to the Twentieth Century Oats, we are pleased to say that they yielded 55 bushels to the acre, by weight. On a large field of about 16 acres, our own Clydesdale variety yielded 27 bushels to the acre, and the yield of Clydesdale Oats on our best Clydesdale field comparable to the yield of the Twentieth Century was $43\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre. We are very much pleased with the Twentieth Century Oats, and expect to plant largely of them next year.—EDWARD R. MINNS, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

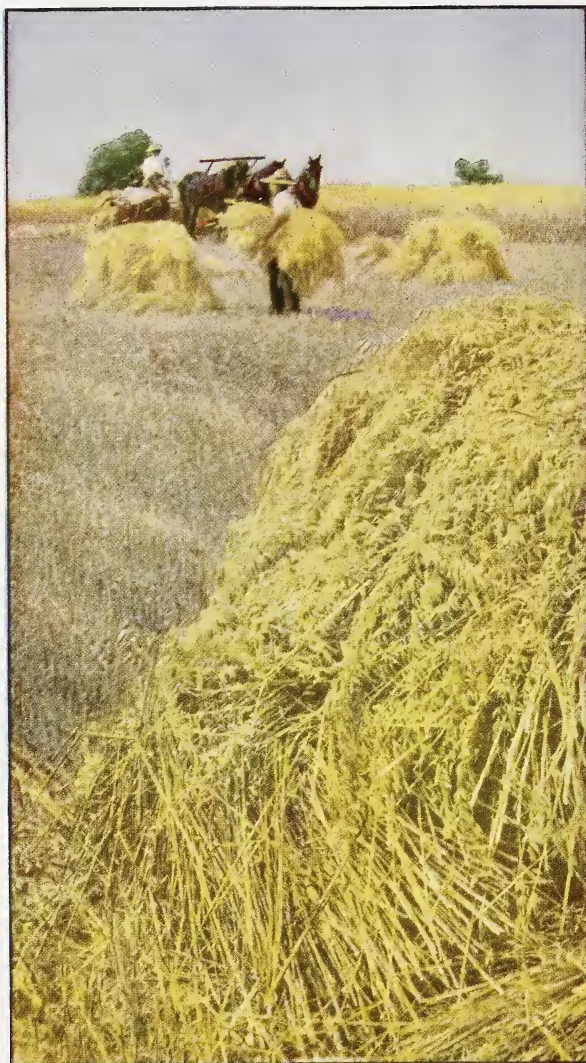
Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

THE HEAVIEST OATS GROWN

The average weight of some 20,000 bushels of Heavyweight Oats we have in store is from 43 to 45 pounds per measured bushel. The grain is thin-hulled and of splendid color. The straw is tall, strong, and stiff, and, so far, this variety has proven free from smut or other disease.

Dibble's Heavyweight is, in our opinion, the most productive Oats grown, and yields of 80, 82, 87, 90, 92, and up to 118 bushels per acre have been reported to us by our customers as having been grown from our seed. Two large fields from which we have shipped seed averaged over 100 bushels per acre.

In our experience of over a quarter of a century, we have never seen any other variety that compared with the Heavyweight, and we have never had bushels enough to go around any season since we introduced it several years ago. The Heavyweight is not only the heaviest Oat grown in America but our customers report it the most productive. Read all the testimonial letters on the opposite page. Order early. **Samples free.**



At Harvest Time

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats is sold subject to the following guarantee :

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return it at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre.

For prices, see special price-list.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

Have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Here's the evidence.

We had 700 bushels Oats from $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres and have a fine stand of Alfalfa from your seed sown on the same field.—REUBEN McDONALD, Jamesburg, N. J.

From the Heavyweight Oats I had from you, I harvested from three-fourths of an acre, 70 bushels by measure of 40-pound Oats; straw 4 feet high.—THOS. W. ROGERS, Rutland Co., Vt. [This would be equal to over 117 bushels an acre.]

Enclosed find a picture of our field of Dibble's Heavyweight Oats that threshed 450 bushels from 6 acres, weight 40 pounds to the bushel, which equals $93\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre by weight.—J. H. RICHARDSON, Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1918.

The seed Oats were very satisfactory considering the season, yielding a good crop weighing 40 pounds to the bushel.—W. C. NASH, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., Oct. 9, 1919.

The Heavyweight Oats gave a fine crop of good heavy Oats and were the best crop in this section.—N. B. SCOTT, Blossvale, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1919.

The Heavyweight Oats yielded just twice the amount of other kinds. — IRVIN FARBER, Stark Co., Ohio.

As to the Heavyweight Oats, one man raised 5 acres from your seed this year that stood 5 feet tall and threshed out 80 bushels per acre. I had 3 acres standing 4 feet high, the thickest piece of Oats I ever saw. Have not threshed mine as yet.—WILLEY D. BUELL, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1918.

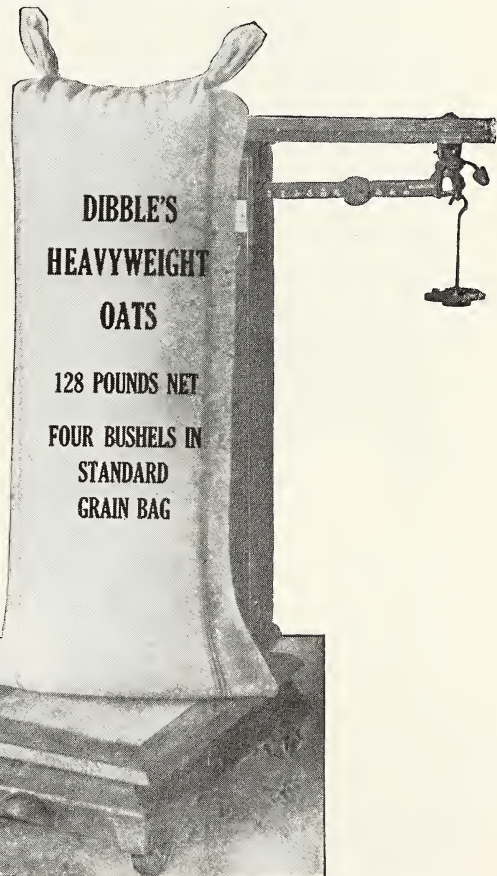
The Heavyweight Oats went 80 bushels per

acre. My men compared handling them to handling wheat.—W. J. SMITH, Attica, N. Y., Feb. 13.

The Heavyweight Oats I sowed last spring did the best of any Oats I ever sowed; one piece went 90 bushels to the acre.—JOHN F. MURPHY, Varysburg, N. Y.

The Heavyweight Oats were fine. Straw grew 5 feet high and they yielded twice as much as my other Oats.—R. W. HARRIS, Delaware, N. J.

Is there any other kind as productive?



Is there any other kind as heavy?

Dibble's Spring Wheat

Made money for every farmer who grew it last year, so far as we know. We sold thousands of bushels and started hundreds of eastern farmers making money growing Wheat for market, as well as for their own flour. We know of over fifty crops that have been

reported to us in the Middle and New England States that produced a yield of from 20 to over 40 bushels per acre (an average of 27 bushels), and in several instances outyielding Winter Wheat on the same farm.

There are as many varieties of Spring Wheat as there are of Winter Wheat, and many of them are absolutely worthless for eastern farmers. The seed Wheat experts of the United States Food Administration furnished us with Marquis Spring Wheat from the Northwest, a certain variety especially adapted to eastern farms, and we have a splendid stock of this same type for this spring's trade.

There is one main essential in growing Spring Wheat successfully here in the East: Sow the right variety, using northwestern-grown stock annually, as Spring Wheat in the East deteriorates fast, both in yield and quality. Experts state that northwestern-grown seed will outyield eastern stocks 5 to 7 bushels per acre, and it is absolutely necessary for best results to get new seed every year. **For prices, see special price list.**

We sowed the Marquis Spring Wheat the last of April; yield, 27 bushels per acre; good plump berries.—FLOYD LEOFLER, Middlesex, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1919.

KEAN & SON, Stanley, N. Y., report a yield of 403 bushels Spring Wheat from exactly 10 acres, crop of 1918. A variety of Winter Wheat raised on the same farm yielded 34 bushels per acre.

Our Spring Wheat was good; yielded 35 bushels per acre. Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn best crop we ever raised.—FLOYD C. MYRICK, Bridport, Vt., Oct. 19, 1918.

I sowed 2 bushels of Spring Wheat which I purchased from you, on 2 acres, as I wished to seed to alfalfa, and the threshing machine recorded 69 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw.—JOHN K. PERKINS, Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1918.

The 1 acre produced 30 bushels of nice, plump Wheat.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, Canaan, Conn.



Dibble's Spring Wheat

Dibble's Seed Barley

Oderbrucker

A new, six-rowed Barley from Wisconsin, our best Barley state. Disseminated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and pronounced the best Barley ever sent out by The Wisconsin Station. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

The barley went 75 bushels to the acre, and the corn was the best around here this fall.—A. A. BOATFIELD, Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

The Barley yield was good—about 45 bushels to acre.—MURRAY J. FISHER, Madrid, N. Y., Nov. 16.

Dibble's Canadian Six-rowed Barley

The earliest variety grown, maturing in from 65 to 75 days. We have been growing Canadian Six-rowed Barley on the Dibble Farms for over a score of years. It has made yields of as high as 57 bushels per acre on fields of from 20 to 40 acres, with average yields of from 40 to 54 bushels for twenty year. This past year, on our Seed Farms, we had 106 acres that produced a yield on different fields varying from 42 to 60 bushels per acre. The Barley crop was below normal last year, owing to the wet spring, which caused late seeding, but with the dry weather at harvest, we obtained a few thousand bushels of excellent quality. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's Northern-Grown Seed Corn for Northern Farmers

Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests

Every lot tested in our own laboratory for purity, moisture content, and germination, and sold subject to our famous money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dry, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown varieties look nice, germinate well, but *do not mature*.

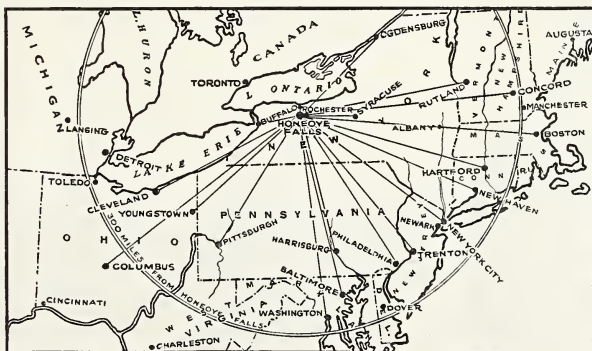
Dibble's Seed Corn Guarantee

We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly re-cleaned. Our germination tests usually show 90 per cent, or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ASK US ANNUALLY

"Where is Honeoye Falls?" Look at the map. If you are within or just outside of the 300-mile circle, you should be our customer.



Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is not only the largest-growing Flint variety, but also one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet, from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making this variety most desirable for ensilage, for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

As a cropper for husking, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

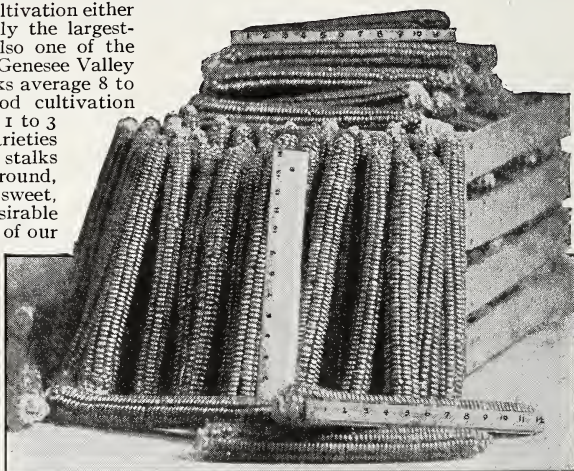
Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. Crop exceedingly good this year; almost perfect in quality and in good supply.

Germination of Mammoth Yellow Flint got of you last spring was 97 per cent. Have used it for eight years and would not plant any other for husking. It is far ahead of other Corn in every way.—CLARENCE J. SHANNON, Starkey, N. Y., Oct. 29.

We have just finished husking a 2-acre lot of Corn raised from your Mammoth Yellow Flint Seed Corn, and the yield has been so good that I cannot keep it to myself. We put into our crib out of this 2-acre lot 460 bushels of very fine Corn.—H. A. MEDLONG, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list in Catalog



A heaping bushel, Scripture measure. Every ear 12 to 15 inches long

From the peck of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn we produced 243 bushels.—ORA D. BLANCHARD, Sullivan Co., N. H.

I planted a little over one-half bushel of the Corn, and will have about 400 bushels. I am much pleased.—K. A. BEACH, New Haven Co., Conn.

My crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was simply splendid; it grew 12 to 14 feet in height, and the ears were from 10 to 18 inches in length.—WILLIAM H. KNOX, Strafford Co., N. H.



"When the corn is in the shock"

Hall's Gold Nugget Flint Corn

A mighty good yellow Flint, with the largest kernels of any Flint Corn grown. The ears are from 9 to 12 inches long, with kernels that are simply immense, usually averaging twice the size of those of ordinary Flint Corn. Owing to the mammoth size of the grain, the ears, although carrying eight rows to the cob, are twice as large around as common eight-rowed Corn, and two ears are often produced on a stalk. The Gold Nugget is not an extra-early Flint, yet experience has proven that in normal seasons it matures in all parts of New York and New England except in the extreme northern sections and at

high altitudes where only the extra-early kinds may make a crop. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet in height and are well covered with leaves. The fodder is of excellent quality and is largely used for ensilage as well as for husking crop. The introducer reports a crop of 1,140 bushels of ears on six acres on his own farm. A customer of this same firm, writing from Connecticut, reports "over a thousand bushels from 5½ acres," one from Venango County, Pa., "850 bushels from a bushel of seed;" an Onondaga County, N. Y., farmer, "1,206 bushels of ears from 5⅓ acres;" a Hartford County, Conn., man, "a record yield for Hartford County—97 bushels of shelled Corn per acre from Gold Nugget;" and one of our Livingston County farmers, right here at home, raised 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1¾ acres. We do not question the truth of these testimonials in the least, as we have had many letters from our own customers speaking of Gold Nugget in the highest terms. This is our third year of offering this variety, and we have the product of a large acreage available, several thousand bushels grown especially for seed purposes. This seed is of a most superior quality and we are sure it will please our most particular customers. Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

The Gold Nugget and Luce's Favorite averaged 7 to 8 feet tall, ripened with us and were much better than other varieties in our section.—HAROLD EUSTIS, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1919.

Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.

Luce's Favorite

A semi-Dent, a Corn between a Flint and Dent, but resembling Flint Corn in habits of growth. The ear is not less than 9 to 12 inches in length, with eight rows of kernels of light yellow color, and bearing some Dent as a rule, though not so deeply dented as Dent Corn. The stalk is of vigorous growth, but not coarse, with a very large amount of leaf extending all the way from the ground to the tip.

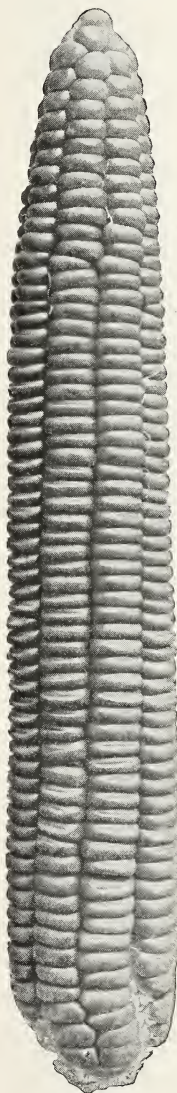
Prof. John H. Barron, of the New York State College of Agriculture, states in a recent paper: "During the past three seasons, several of the Farm Bureaus in the dairy counties of the state, in coöperation with the Department of Farm Crops of the College of Agriculture, have been making tests of various Corn varieties for silage. Several varieties of Corn have shown up well, but **Luce's Favorite has shown up well more times than any other.**"

Luce's Favorite, which we grew for ensilage, averaged 12 feet in height and in 112 days produced 25 tons per acre of Corn far superior to other varieties.—THORNLIBANK FARMS, Glen Spey, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1919.

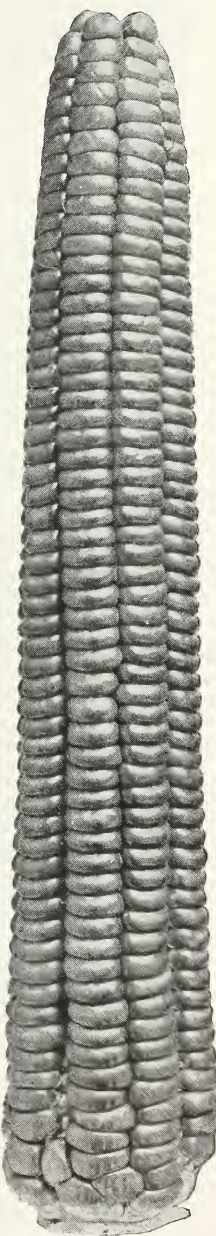
We have had several thousand bushels of headquarter stock, grown especially for us, that is extremely choice. Every bushel of this variety was grown in sections where the crops were thoroughly matured, properly cured, husked, and stored.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.



Luce's Favorite



Gold Nugget Flint Corn

Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

The popular variety for ensilage purposes for the middle and eastern states. Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos many a time, thirty tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

A customer writing from Barker, N. Y., states: "Filled a silo, 28 x 14 feet from seven acres. Lots of the stalks had two ears on, and would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels per acre."

One of the professors of Cornell University, in a letter to us says: "The farmers of the state are making a great mistake in resorting to such varieties as Eureka and Southern Horse-Tooth for Ensilage Corn," and he recommends Leaming as one of the best varieties to plant. This has been our contention for at least ten years. We found it out by comparative tests in field culture on our own seed farms, and it is a source of pleasure to us to have Cornell University advocate the very doctrine we have been trying to impress on the farmers of this state for the past decade. Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days, and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test

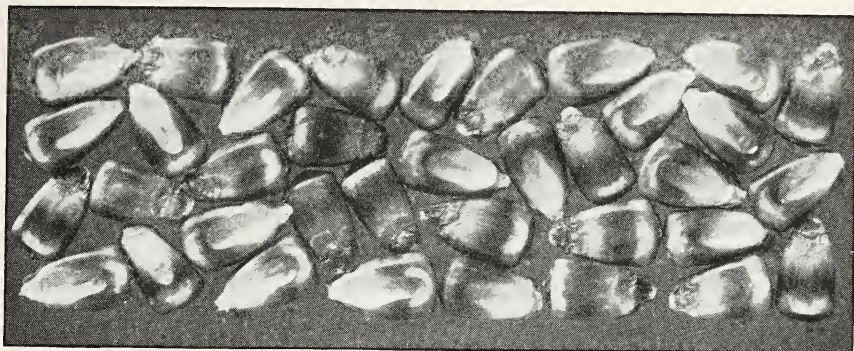
them to your entire satisfaction. **For prices, see special price-list.**

From an Enthusiastic Grower

The Improved Leaming grew very large and well eared. Am sending photographs. The Corn stood 12 to 13 feet in height. The ears of Corn shown in the small photograph are fully 8 feet from the ground.—Wm. P. Brooks, Allegany Co., N. Y.



Wm. P. Brooks (see testimonial)



Improved Early Leaming. Real Seed Corn

Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

Ten days earlier than the standard Leaming of the western states, and probably the most popular variety for ensilage in the East.

The germination of the Leaming was 100 per cent; average height of stalks 15 feet; and the crop was the very best grown in this vicinity.—EDWARD L. LORANG, North Java, N. Y.

The Leaming Corn was exceptionally good; grew 15 to 16 feet high, with many stalks having four ears. Six acres filled a 100-ton silo.—F. L. PARMELEE, Putney, Windham Co., Vt.

We want to tell you that we have had the biggest crop that we ever had and the finest looking Corn we ever saw. Not only are the stalks very long, but very large, many having three ears on them, and they were very large ones, too. For the first time since we have owned a silo—about five years—we have had more Corn than the silo would hold.—CHAS. NELSON DODGE, 225 Central Park West, New York City.

(Mr. Dodge used the Improved Leaming.)

I had good results from the Leaming Corn. I filled a 12 x 26-foot silo from 5 acres. Corn grew 10 to 12 feet high.—ERNEST POSER, Bethel, Conn.

Had the Leaming alongside of Eureka (not your seed), it gave nearly as much fodder per acre as the Eureka, and had many fully matured ears, while the Eureka kernels were barely formed.—K. H. BORLAND, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

The Improved Leaming produced 15 to 16 tons, planted in hills; germination 95 per cent, height of stalks 10 to 11 feet. It yielded more per acre than any other variety.—JOHN YOUNGS, Schoharie, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1919.

Best Corn in this Section

The Leaming Corn obtained from you planted 12½ acres, and from the field we filled two silos, each 14 feet in diameter by 33 feet in height; ensilage was cut to ¾-inch in length and well trod. It was the best field of Corn in this section. The germination test was 98 per cent.—J. H. GODFREY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The Improved Leaming germinated 90 per cent or better, grew 9 to 12 feet high in 110 days, and the growth was larger than other varieties on the same and adjoining farms.—A. W. MOURSE, Fillmore, N. Y., Oct. 28.

Germination of your Seed Corn was 95 per cent or better; the growth was as heavy as I could cut with a harvester.—J. C. MOORE, Shoreham, Vt.

Early Leaming Fine for Ensilage

We have just finished harvesting one of the largest ensilage crops ever grown on this farm. We put up 600 tons. For this section, climate and soil, we know of no other variety that is equal to the Early Leaming for ensilage.—G. L. WEAVER, Steward State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Venango Co., Pa.

The Leaming and Early Yellow Dent had splendid germination, grew about 12 feet tall, and we filled our 14 x 24-foot silo from 3 acres; much better than any other variety I saw this season.—A. E. YOUNG, Cobleskill, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1919.

The Improved Leaming planted June 5, harvested Oct. 10, had 85 per cent ripened Corn, grew 10 to 13 feet high, larger and better yield than other varieties.—GEO. L. KING, West Hickory, Pa., Oct. 17, 1919.

The Improved Leaming yielded 20 tons to the acre. It was planted June 1, harvested September 10; germination 98 per cent; best of any around here.—PETER NELSON, Frankfurt, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1919.

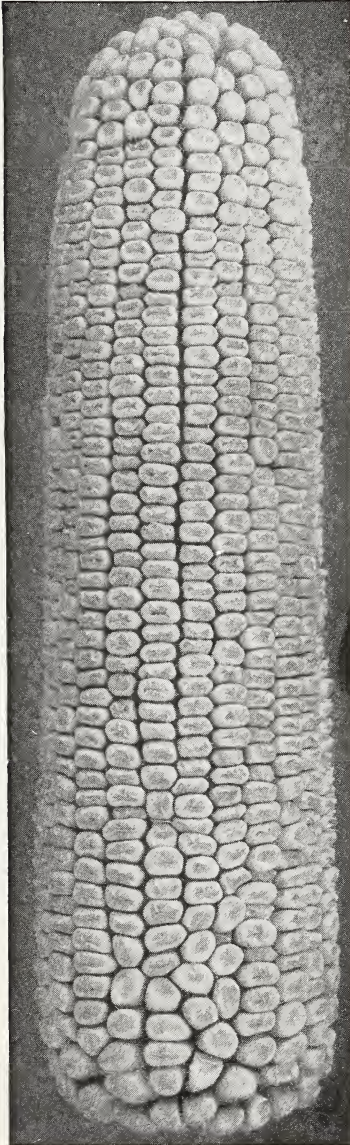
The Improved Leaming grown for ensilage in 100 days was far ahead of all other varieties.—C. J. LAWRENCE, Akron, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1919.

I had an excellent crop of Corn from your seed. Each stalk had from one to three large well-filled ears; had enough to fill my silo, 14 x 26 feet, and refill it, and sold a neighbor 10 tons from four acres. Germination averaged 99 per cent from all Corn bought from you this year.—R. B. FRASER, Ferndale, N. Y.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, late, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past six years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.



Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower and, under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it; and this has been the experience of scores of our customers in many states. Farmers from such extreme northern states as New Hampshire and Vermont, and from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have written us that Dibble's Mammoth White is the best Ensilage Corn they ever grew, and many have also said it was well eared. A Connecticut farmer calls it "King of Ensilage Corn."

On the opposite page, several of our customers state that this Corn grew 18 to 22 feet in height, and others say that four to six acres fill the ordinary silo. Read all the letters.

It has been our experience that southern-grown Corn that has in its natural climate a five- or six-months' growing season does not produce ears under northern conditions, nothing but stalks, and slushy, watery stalks at that. Now then, you northern and eastern farmers, desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied. Then drive your cattle to the creek for water instead of giving it to them in their ensilage.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and, if it is not as good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.



Mammoth White Dent Corn twice as high as the Percherons

Mammoth White Dent Corn

The King of Ensilage Corn. This is the big White Corn that grows the mammoth stalks, with ears on them. The rankest-growing white Corn of northern origin adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Germination Over 95 Per Cent

From the Mammoth White Dent, I had the best field of Corn in town; germination was 95 to 100 per cent, height of stalks was 13 feet on the average.—H. J. VANAKEN, Livingston Manor, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1919.

The Mammoth White Dent was much better than any other kind grown, germination test 96 per cent; average height of stalks, 12 feet.—R. L. PETTY, Randolph, Vt., Oct. 17, 1919.

The germination was good; filled two 10 x 30-foot silos from 10 acres; planted Mammoth White and Improved Leaming mixed.—C. R. KENNEDY, Geauga Lake, Ohio.

We used the Mammoth White Ensilage and Mammoth Yellow Flint for ensilage. Germination was 96 per cent and produced the best crop of silage we have had in five years.—E. R. LEHNDORFF, Rogers, Mich.

The Dibble's Mammoth White Dent which we planted for ensilage all came up. Stalks were over 12 feet high, and from 4 acres we filled a large silo. Sown June 1, the corn ripened, and it was better than any other around here.—L. J. MILLER, Athens, Pa.

Stalks 18 Feet High

The Corn grew uncommonly good—as high as 18 feet. I grew fifty loads from 2 acres of ground.—C. G. WEEKS, King Hill Stock Farm, Surprise, N. Y.

The Mammoth White Corn is satisfactory in every way. Everyone that sees it says it is the largest they ever saw.—HENRY W. HATHAWAY, New Bedford, Mass.

May 24 I planted 1 acre of your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn for fall fodder, and fed my herd of twenty cattle from August 15 for two months. It is the biggest, leafiest, most palatable Corn I have ever grown.—A. D. BITTNER, Beaver Meadows, Pa.

Gave First-Class Crop

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth; averaged 14 feet tall; had enough on less than 4 acres to fill a silo, 14 x 26 feet, and had six or eight loads left that we could not put in.—GEO. L. RECORD, Earlville, N. Y.

The germination of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was good and it yielded 25 tons ensilage per acre.—F. S. SPRENKLE, Waynesboro, Pa.

The Mammoth White Dent averaged 14 feet in height in only 90 days of growth. It was 4 feet higher than other varieties and produced 4 tons per acre more.—LEWIS J. BUDINE, Walton, N. Y.

Averaged Two Ears to a Stalk

I raised a large crop of Corn this year with your Mammoth White Dent, the largest I ever grew; ears measured 12½ inches long, 11¾ inches in circumference, and two ears on a stalk. I filled a 16 x 32-foot silo from 7 acres and husked 300 bushels Corn.—F. J. SCHURR, McDonald, Pa.

The White Corn was a large crop. The 5 acres filled a silo, 15 x 24 feet, and refilled it, and there are many tons still in the lot. The best piece around here.—F. A. CALLAHAN, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The Mammoth White germinated well, grew 12 feet high, ripened in around 100 days, filled a 14 x 30-foot silo, and refilled it, from 10 acres.—JOHN L. AGNE, Verona, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1918.

The White Dent that I got of you is by far the best in this section. It had large stalks and large ears. The Flint Corn had the longest ears I ever saw.—VAN S. HUTTON, Hyndsville, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1918.

The Mammoth White Dent grew 10 to 14 feet tall; best crop in this section.—M. B. RANDALL, Oriskany Falls, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1919.

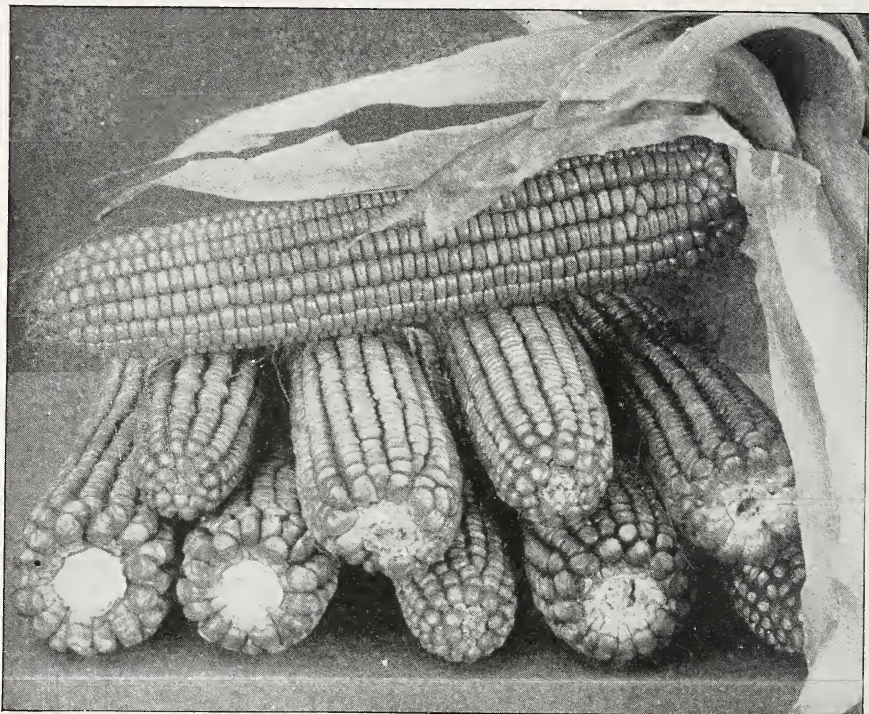
The Mammoth White Dent grew 14 feet tall and produced 18 tons per acre.—F. H. HARGAN, Rexville, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1919.

Harvested Fine Crop

I am enclosing picture of some of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn at cutting time—it was fine.—CLIFFORD A. MASON, Comstock, N. Y.

An A-1 Ensilage Corn

Your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth, 12 to 16 feet tall, filled and refilled two 70-ton silos from 7 acres. An A-No. 1 Ensilage Corn.—CALVIN BERKEY, Scalp Level, Pa.



Some splendid specimens of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Was introduced by us thirteen years ago as the **earliest** large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

A Dakota seedhouse offers a Dent that ripens in 70 days, but the stalks are 4 to 5 feet high, and the ears are nubbins, 4 to 5 inches long. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio firms offer early Dents to mature in 75 to 80 days, but the stalks are 5 to 7 feet high, and the ears 5 to 7 inches long. We can procure stocks of these for you if you wish, but why bother with dwarf varieties of Corn when you can grow magnificent crops of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent on the same land? We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown. Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the harvest by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of twelve acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob, as shown in illustration. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year. Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

Dibble's White-Cap Yellow Dent

An extra-early Dent variety with smaller stalks and ears than the Early Yellow. Desirable for a husking crop in the northern states where the seasons are short, and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally Corn land. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**



Comin' through the corn. Thirty tons of ensilage to the acre on our own farms

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent

The ideal ensilage Corn for the extreme northern states where the seasons are short and the frost comes early. Read these testimonials, every one from the cold northern states on the Canadian border.

Early Yellow Dent, planted May 29 to 30, averaged 12 to 14½ feet in height, and ears are almost ripe September 20; over 22 tons to the acre, with not much fertilizer.—REV. FR. WILFRED, O. S. B., St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.

I have used your Seed Corn for three years and consider it the best ever. This year planted Early Yellow Dent; germination in test was 100 per cent and in field about the same; well-matured ears on nearly every stalk.—C. L. BEECHER, Watertown, N. Y.

The Early Yellow Dent was of good germination and made a splendid growth in three months—stalks 12 to 13 feet high.—EUGENE W. GEROW, Grand Blanc, Mich., Oct. 26, 1918.

The germination of the Early Yellow Dent was perfect; yield per acre 15 to 16 tons; well eared, with two ears on a good many stalks; 10 to 12 feet high; planted May 25; ripe enough to husk before frost.—E. E. EASTMAN, Ellisburg, N. Y.

The Early Yellow Dent showed a germination of 100 per cent, grew 12 to 14 feet high and made prime ensilage—best ensilage Corn in the neighborhood.—F. W. HARRIS, Whitehall, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

Largest Crop Ever Harvested

We have the largest crop of silage corn from your seed we ever harvested. The new seedlings are looking fine and one field is the best on record.—W. S. REED, Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1918.

The Early Yellow Dent was very good; stalks over 12 feet and two ears of Corn to a stalk.—JOHN W. FREY, Narrowsburg, N. Y.

The Seed Corn grew to an average of 12 feet in height in one of the worst droughts this region ever had. I estimate the yield 23 to 24 tons to the acre; it is well adapted to this section.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Stratham, N. H.

Two bushels of the Early Yellow Dent Corn filled my silo, 12 x 32 feet.—CHARLES JOHN-SON, Millerton, N. Y.

Yielded Twenty-five Tons per Acre

As to the Early Dent Seed Corn, would say the germination was first-class and gave us a yield of 25 tons ensilage per acre this year.—CHAS. BRADBURY, Middleville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1916.

The Early Yellow Dent grown for husking crop and ensilage had good germination; stalks averaged 9 feet in height. It ripened much better than most other varieties of Corn this year.—NELS ERICKSON, Shelton, Conn., Oct. 20, 1919.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent produced 18 tons per acre; Corn thoroughly ripened; height of stalks was 12 feet; and germination 97 per cent.—SAMUEL MOSHIER, Castorland, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1919.

The Early Yellow Dent grew 8 to 10 feet high and yielded over 100 bushels per acre—better than any other variety in this section.—H. E. HAYES, Windber, Pa., Oct. 6, 1919.

Dibble's Big Red Dent

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial by our customers. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and, in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It not only grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, but it was also earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after three years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos. A number of our customers who planted it in a small way last season had most satisfactory crops and will plant heavily of it this year.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. Recommended for trial in all sections where Improved Leaming gives good results.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. For prices, see special price-list. Samples free.

I raised the Big Red Dent for ensilage. It is the best Corn I ever saw; planted May 17, ripened September 18.—FRANK HOPKINS, Hawleyville, Conn., Oct. 27, 1919.

Seed purchased of you is very satisfactory. Your Big Red Dent is the tallest Corn in our county.—W. D. FIELD, Shelburne Falls, Mass., Aug. 26, 1918.

The Big Red Dent surely deserves its name; came out fine. Put part in the silo and will husk balance. It makes very rich feed for silo.—EMIL ELIKAN, Bellaire, Ohio.

Dibble's Big Red Dent showed a germination test with us of 100 per cent; planted June 6 and harvested September 20. The Corn ripened and was very good indeed.—L. D. LULL, Westfield, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1919.

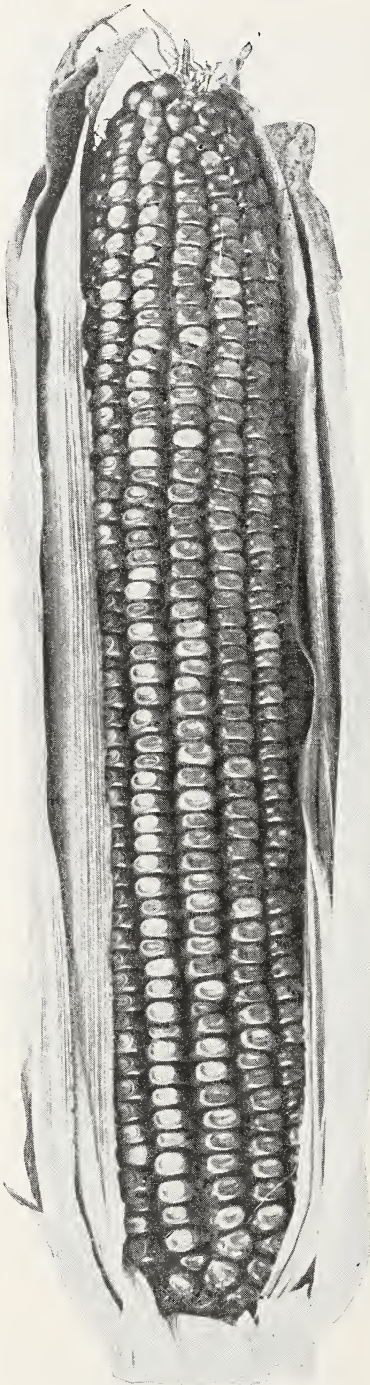
The Red Dent Corn, which was grown for ensilage, produced a yield of 20 tons per acre this season.—D. W. MORRIS & SON, West Winfield, N. Y.

The Red Dent Corn was of splendid germination and yielded 800 bushels on five acres, the biggest crop I ever grew.—CHAS. CAMERON, Madison, N. Y.

I am sorry that I did not have all Red Dent Corn as it was the best of any I ever had.—ERNEST B. MEAD, Locke, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1918.

I could not plant the Big Red Dent until the 23d of June, but had more silage than most of my neighbors.—FLOYD LOWDEN, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1917.

Your Big Red had perfect germination, eared heavily, and grew from 10 to 13 feet high.—L. L. BECKWITH, Ludlowville, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.



Dibble's Big Red Dent Corn

New Drought-Proof Yellow Dent

Originated in northwestern Ohio. Its remarkably well-developed root-system enables it to withstand dry weather better than any other variety of Ensilage Corn adapted to northern conditions. This, together with its great yielding power, prompted us to introduce it, some four years ago, to our customers, many of whom report it to be the best ensilage variety they ever grew. With good Corn weather, it matures in 110 to 120 days, producing well-shaped ears of good size, with large, uniformly shaped kernels set closely together on a noticeably small red cob.

Note the border on page 15, which is a life-like photographic reproduction of the kernels as they actually are.

Samples free. For prices see special money-saving price-list in this catalog, and order early, as our stock of this variety is limited.



A beautiful sample of typical ears

Dibble's Seed Potatoes

Northern-grown from selected stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, produce a quality that for vigor, purity and productiveness is unexcelled.

For nearly a third of a century the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the **average annual sales are around 100,000 bushels**, and we do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually.

We grow on our own farms and in this section varieties adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies, we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer "**the best 15 varieties**," a list approved by Dr. William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whom we consider the greatest living authority on Potatoes. We have good crops of most varieties this year, both early and late, with the exception of two or three kinds, which are relatively in short supply. Notwithstanding that this year's Potato crop is

the shortest one on record in years, we still expect to take care of the requirements of our customers as usual, if they will only **order early**, or better yet, **at once**.

Seed Potato Guarantee. We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to quality. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes at once on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.

The photograph below, taken September 21, 1919, is an average Potato field on the Dibble Seed Farms this year.



Dibble's Potatoes—foliage green until killed by frost

The "Best Six" Early Varieties of Potatoes Adapted to the Northern and Eastern States

Early Ohio, Pedigree Stock

For first early or extra early, either for the family garden or for market, there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. The Early Ohio is round to oblong in shape, pink skin, white flesh of most excellent quality and extra early.

The Early Ohios yielded 200 bushels per acre.—J. M. GARDNER, Lee, Mass., Oct. 31.

Dibble's Early Manistee

The Manistee is a seedling of the Rose, round to oblong in shape, slightly flattened, skin light pink, eyes near the surface, flesh pure white and table quality that is hard to beat. The Manistee gives best results on light, sandy soil.

The Manistee Potatoes yielded at the rate of 300 bushels per acre.—A. P. NOBLE, Gillett, Pa., Nov. 3.

Early Rose

The genuine improved Early Rose. We have the genuine stock of this variety, grown on virgin soil.

The Early Rose I had from you were very satisfactory in every respect; no blight or disease of any kind, and yielded about 200 bushels to the acre.—G. E. REED, Putman Co., N. Y.

The crop of all kinds of Potatoes is exceedingly short, but early Potatoes are almost impossible to procure at any price. After our present stock is exhausted, we cannot get more until they grow again. **For prices, see special price-list in this catalog.**

Dibble's Irish Cobbler, Pedigree Stock

The Irish Cobbler is the best extra-early White Potato now grown. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Cobblers do well anywhere. On Potato soil, or on clay loam or heavy land, they give good results.

I have finished digging Cobbler Potatoes and I am glad to state they have outyielded other seed, either home-grown or purchased by any farmer in this vicinity. My crop averaged 430 five-eighth-bushel baskets to the acre.—GEO. L. STIMSON, Swedesboro, N. J.

Early Bovee

Henderson's Early Bovee of the Hebron type, pronounced by the introducers, Peter Henderson & Co., the earliest Potato of all.

New Queen

A fine, large-sized Potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color.

Kindly quote lowest price on seed Potatoes. I cannot buy here, at twice the price, seed Potatoes that give the satisfaction your varieties do.—Dr. WM. J. DILLINBECK, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.



Dibble's Russet Potatoes

The best for main crop now in cultivation. Were introduced to our customers several years ago. The first season we had just 1,000 barrels to offer, and they gave such good satisfaction that year that the next season we sold 4,160 barrels; the results were so remarkable that the following season our sales exceeded 11,000 barrels. There was never a new variety introduced that made a name for itself so quickly. The Russet is our best main-crop variety in western New York. It is grown extensively in Michigan, and, at the great Maine Potato Show one of our customers reported: "Dibble's Russets grown from your seed won First Prize and Sweepstakes."

The vines are strikingly distinct; rich, dark green in color; very robust and luxuriant in their habit of growth, completely covering the ground at the height of their development; extremely disease-resistant; in fact, hundreds of our customers have written us that, with them, Dibble's Russets were blight-proof. The tubers are round to oblong in shape, of good size, with pure white flesh, and covered with a russet skin; few and shallow eyes, and a quality either baked or boiled that cannot be excelled; they are an excellent market variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive, as the tubers are as large as those of the Carman family, such as Rurals, Carmans, Raleighs and the like; but where these varieties set only three to six tubers to the hill, with us, under identical soil and cultural conditions, the Russet produces six, eight, ten, or even twelve tubers to the hill. As the Russets have few eyes, plenty of seed should be used, so that the tubers do not grow too large. Note typical tubers painted from nature on this page.

On our own farms the Russet is the best Potato we have ever grown. Many of our customers have written us that it has outyielded other sorts two to one, and yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not uncommon. During the six years we have been distributing Dibble's Russets, we have received thousands of letters from our customers about them, and ninety-nine out of every hundred at least write of their wonderful qualities in the highest terms. Judging from the letters we have received, the Russets give splendid results in almost any soil or climate, and in those sections of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, eastern New York, and throughout the New England and various other states where it has been introduced, the Russet is today the most popular as to quality and freedom from disease. It is much more productive than any other variety grown, and "the Russets give splendid yields when other kinds fail" is a tribute we frequently receive for this grand Potato.

In many sections of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, last year, the Potato crop was almost a complete failure, but there were any number of crops of Dibble's Russets which yielded over 300 bushels per acre. One farm alone produced 12,000 bushels.

See testimonials confirming this on following pages.

We have a splendid crop of nice, medium-sized tubers, every bushel of which was saved from fields that were absolutely free from either early or late blight, where the vines grew green till killed by frost.

For prices, see special price-list



**DIBBLE'S Russet
THE BEST MAIN CROP
POTATO**



Dibble's Russet Potato

Notice the magnificent foliage in the above picture. We have found the Russet the most disease-resistant of any variety, and over a hundred of our customers have written us that Dibble's Russet was blight-proof while other varieties were blighted and died in the same or adjoining fields.

12,000 Bushels on the State Farm

Under separate cover I am sending you a photograph of a bin (12,000 bushels) of your Russet Potatoes. This year they have been pronounced by all who have seen them to be the finest looking lot of Potatoes they have ever seen. Our total average yield this year was only 250 bushels per acre, but we lost about ten acres that were drowned out with so much rain. This has been a very hard year to grow Potatoes, and but for your Russets we would have had a very poor showing.—DONALD MACRAE, State Farm, Mass., Nov. 17, 1919.

The Dibble's Russets turned out fine on my farm, 6 to 15 eating Potatoes to a hill. From the two barrels I bought of you, I had 30 barrels; they were free from blight.—WARREN HUNT, New Baltimore, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1919.

The Russet Potatoes were much the best grown on my farm, hills yielding from 9 to 13 table Potatoes each.—ARTHUR TIRRELL, Amherst, Mass., Oct. 22, 1919.

Free from Blight

We are immensely pleased with the way Russet Potatoes turned out. They did better than the Green Mountain and Bovee varieties. They resisted the blight which seriously affected Potatoes in many sections of Long Island.—DAVID GARDINER, Babylon, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1919.

In my opinion there is no better Potato grown than the Russet. Have grown them four years and during that time they have not been affected with blight. ELMER J. DORN, Johnstown, N. Y.

Dibble's Russet seed was very satisfactory, free from blight and rot when most other Potatoes rotted owing to extra wet season.—W. W. PRATT, Chester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1919.

The Russet Potatoes were very good; vines green, longer than all other varieties; yield 175 to 200 bushels per acre.—EDWARD P. KURTZ, Leighton, Pa., Oct. 20, 1919.

Your Russets were free from blight. I had a fine crop—good size. Some in this section report a total loss from rot.—ARTHUR RUSSELL, Wallingford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1919.

Highest in Yield

I have a dandy good crop of Dibble's Russet Potatoes—yield 300 bushels to the acre.—GROVE COTTRELL, Corry, Pa., Oct. 18, 1919.

The Russets I bought of you outyielded all other sorts in size and bushels.—HENRY P. BROWN, Laury's Station, Pa., Oct. 21, 1919.

I have been digging my Potatoes. You say altogether too much about the Russets in your catalog—all you need to say is that they are the best Potatoes that can be grown—best lookers, best eaters, best yielders, best in every way. Hills ranged from 7 to 12 tubers—all salable as firsts.—J. R. LAWRENCE, North Leverett, Mass., Oct. 7, 1918.

From the nine barrels of Potatoes I raised 462 bushels of market Potatoes and only 15 bushels small ones.—MARGARET BRIGHAM, North Grafton, Mass.

I am glad to say that the Dibble's Russets gave good satisfaction; they were free from blight. The field of Russets was the handsomest planting of Potatoes I ever saw.—WM. W. FISKE, Amherst, Mass., Oct. 22, 1919.

Dibble's Russet Potatoes

Another year's experience in growing this best of all Potatoes has merely confirmed our opinion and has piled proof upon proof that the Russet is the best Potato of our time, the *best* in point of yield, the *best* in quality and the *best* in its freedom from disease. On thousands of farms in a score of states, Dibble's Russet has demonstrated its superiority over all other varieties in actual field tests and we ask you to read the testimonial letters below, giving convincing evidence that the Russet is *the* Potato to grow on *your* farm. The following farmers, from half a dozen states, testify that Dibble's Russets outyielded other sorts two to one.

Dibble's Russets have been a great success with me—no blight; splendid size and wonderful yields. My crop is the best I ever raised.—JOHN BYRON, Danbury, Conn., Oct. 20, 1919.

Dibble's Russets produced 250 bushels per acre—no blight and no rot; large yield; all other varieties unsound.—ALBERT W. LITTLEFIELD, Holliston, Mass., Oct., 23, 1919.

I planted the Russets by the side of other varieties, and they yielded double what the others did and were free from bugs and blight.—D. J. SNYDER, Meredith, N. Y.

Russets a good crop; other varieties a failure. Everyone who got seed from me had a good crop. Did not average a bushel of second's to the 100 bushels of firsts from your seed.—O. G. WATT, Export, Pa., Oct. 23, 1919.

From the 8 bushels of Seed Potatoes I have 160 bushels of beautiful Potatoes—the best yield in this section, and twice the yield that I had from my own seed.—EDWARD P. LOVE, Peterborough, N. H.

The barrel of Dibble's Russets I planted this spring yielded three times as many Potatoes as other varieties under same conditions.—GEO. B. NEAFIE, Andover, N. J.

The Russets were a fine crop with me and of good size.—FRANK H. MARTIN, Plainfield, N. J.

Under the same conditions, the Russets yielded over twice as many as the other kinds.—PHILIP REINER, JR., Wyoming Co., N. Y.

The Russets planted alongside other varieties produced double the yield. Their cooking quality is second to none.—W. R. TOUSEY, Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1918.

The Potatoes I got of you were the finest I had. They doubled the crop of my other Potatoes and were green until the frost came.—O. J. BREDBENNER, Tamaqua, Pa.

The yield from the Russet Potatoes was more than three times that of the Rose and Alexander, planted on same ground and under same conditions.—A. L. SMITH, York County, Maine.

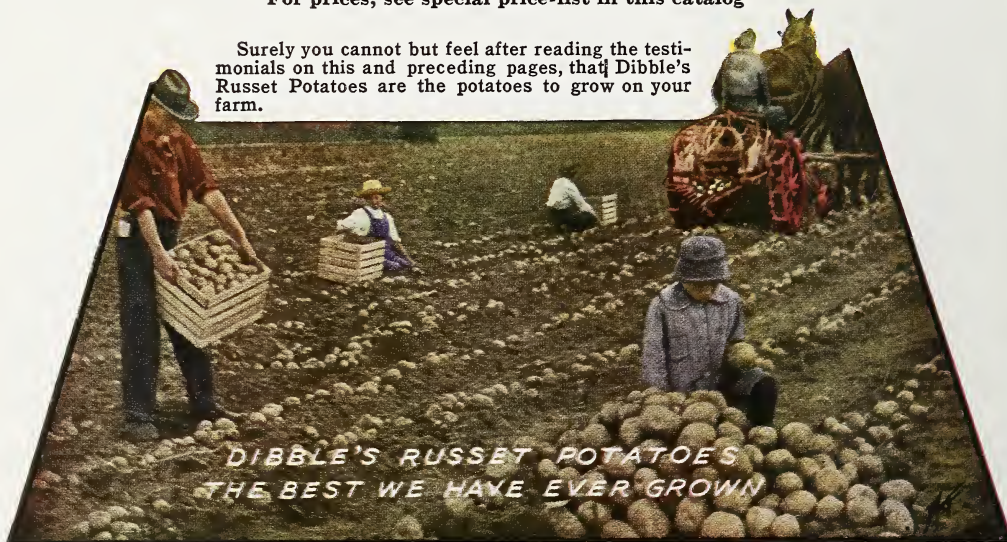
The Russets yielded two to one with others planted in the same field and withstood blight.—ELMER L. MEAD, Seymour, Conn., Oct. 28.

The Russet Potatoes yielded twice as much as any other kind; tops stayed green and were free from blight.—HOMER KEELER, Berkshire Co., Mass.

The Russets, planted in the same field with different varieties, stayed green while the others blighted. My neighbors got from 25 to 50 bushels per acre of other sorts, and my Russets yielded a little over 200 bushels per acre. You cannot say too much for them.—R. W. HARRIS, Delaware, N. J.

For prices, see special price-list in this catalog

Surely you cannot but feel after reading the testimonials on this and preceding pages, that Dibble's Russet Potatoes are the potatoes to grow on your farm.



Dibble's Standard White Varieties for Main Crop

Dibble's Improved Green Mountain

In the Improved Green Mountain we have a better Potato than was the old Green Mountain at its best, a score of years ago.

Several years ago, Edward F. Dibble, of our Corporation, was called upon to act as expert judge at the National Potato Show held at Grand Rapids. The first and sweepstakes prizes were awarded to the handsomest imaginable exhibit of Green Mountains. Every tuber was uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin absolutely free from disease in any form, and with pure white flesh of most excellent quality. These Potatoes were from a county exhibit and the skilled potato-growers of this county were going to grow solely this improved strain of Green Mountains under the direction of the County Farm Bureau Agent. We arranged with the County Agent to handle the product.

Two years ago, we had several cars; last year, over twenty cars. This season the crop is less than a dozen cars but the choicest lot of Green Mountains we have ever seen. They were grown in one county in the northwestern United States, near Lake Superior, north of the latitude of Ottawa and Montreal, and under the personal direction of the County Agent, who is a Potato expert. To our personal knowledge, the Green Mountains we are offering are strictly true as to type, grown on virgin soil, and from fields that were absolutely free from blight, the green vines completely covering the ground until killed by frost, and the average yield has been from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, without the aid of fertilizers or manure in any form. If Green Mountains have given good results on your farm and you want to raise an old-time crop, try Dibble's Improved Green Mountains this year, and our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

The Green Mountain and Cobbler Potatoes from your seed yielded 225 bushels per acre, 60 per cent better than other varieties grown on the same and adjoining fields.—HUGH VAN ALSTYNE, Old Chatham, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1919.

The Improved Green Mountain yielded 240 bushels per acre.—GEO. F. ROOT, Concord, Mass., Oct. 23, 1919.

The yield from the Green Mountain was 11 to 1; tubers extra fine, mostly all No. 1 grade. They did not blight at all.—E. BOCHERT, JR., Marlboro, N. Y., Oct. 29.

From the 2 barrels of Improved Green Mountain, we had double the yield of other varieties and they were free from blight.—HOWARD W. ALLEN, Pawling, N. Y., Nov. 19.

Dibble's Money-Maker

Is the handsomest and most productive long white Potato now in cultivation. The tubers are long and shapely, of splendid quality, and especially desirable as *bakers*. It is a splendid yielder, holding the world's record for the largest yield from one pound and from one peck of seed. To those who prefer to grow a long Potato, we recommend Dibble's Money-Maker as the one to grow.

The Money-Maker yielded fully 255 bushels per acre and were free from blight.—FRED S. BEECHER, Winchester, Conn.

The Money-Makers I got from you this year gave the best crop I have had in two years.—S. LERNER, Peru, Mass., Oct. 9.



Dibble's Improved Green Mountain

Dibble's Selected List of Late Varieties for Main Crop

The following three varieties are of the well-known Carman family, the best-known type of market Potato now in cultivation on American soil.

Rural New Yorker No. 2

The first of the late Mr. Carman's introductions that proved to be of great value. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a late variety, growing vines dark green in color, upright in habit of growth, with purple blossoms. The tubers are round to oblong, unusually large in size, white in color, eyes near the surface, and sets, as a rule, but two to four tubers per plant or hill, but usually all large ones.

Carman No. 3

Also originated by Mr. Carman and introduced by him several years later, as an improvement over the No. 2, which it resembles in every respect, except that it sets more heavily in the hill, averaging, with us, three to five tubers per hill and mostly merchantable.

The Carman and Raleighs planted June 13, dug October 16, yielded 225 bushels per acre:—FLOYD E. LEAFLE, Middlesex, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1919.

Sir Walter Raleigh

The last of the Carman creations and introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. some twenty years ago. The Sir Walter Raleigh is similar to the other two but has, in our opinion, the most desirable quality of setting more tubers per hill and smaller in size, no large or overgrown tubers at all, but of desirable size and shape to command the top price in the best markets.

In many sections, the above have been standard sorts for years, but have run out, and to those farmers desiring fresh stock of these old varieties, we offer around 30,000 bushels from fields that have been absolutely free from blight for three years in succession, although unsprayed with bordeaux—healthy, vigorous, handsome stock, as full of productiveness as when first introduced years ago.

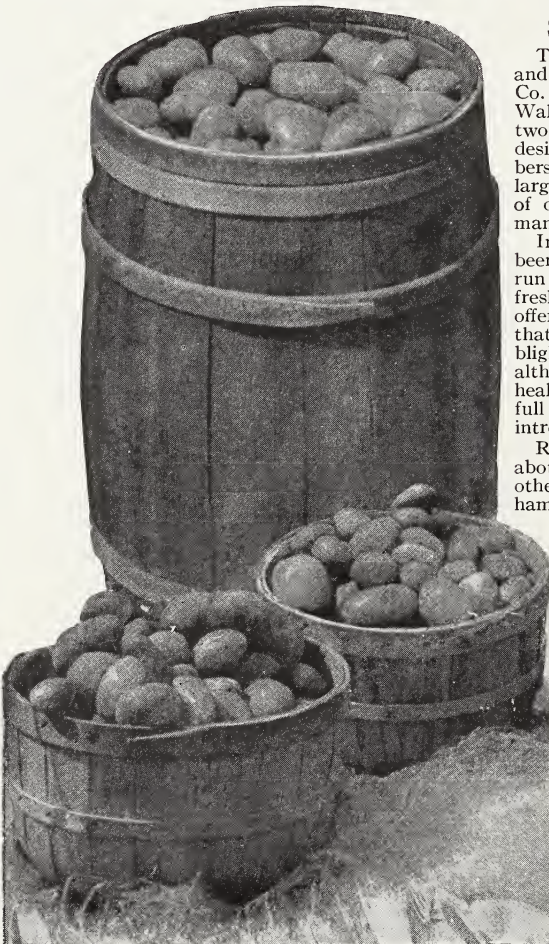
Raleighs and Russets yielded well, about 150 bushels per acre better than other sorts.—WALLACE ASHLEY, Chat-ham Center, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1919.

Gold Coin

Introduced by W. Atlee Burpee & Co. and recommended by them for years as a most desirable variety for main crop. Vines luxuriant, dark green; tubers round to oblong, slightly flattened; creamy light yellowish skin, with flesh of excellent quality.

American Giant

A long, late, rather coarse variety. A good yielder in some sections, but we do not recommend it except where it has proven to be of value. We believe the Moneymaker is the best long white now grown.



Good enough for any market

If you have read this catalogue carefully, you will have noted we offer nothing but Farm Seeds. We are Farm Seed Specialists and devote our entire time to growing, handling, and selling Farm Seeds only. We believe you should

PLANT DIBBLE'S FARM SEEDS

1. **Because** Dibble's Seeds are better Seeds for less money.
2. **Every member** of the Dibble Company is a practical farmer, two of them with over a quarter century's experience in Seed-growing.
3. **There are nearly 2,000 acres in the Dibble Seed Farms**, comprising some of the choicest farming lands in the far-famed Genesee Valley, and they ship from their Farms to yours.
4. **The Warehouses, Elevator and Storage Houses**, 400 feet in length, with a capacity of around 100,000 bushels, located on private switches, are owned and paid for. Seed Houses of similar capacity located in our leading cities on the best business streets would rent for at least \$50,000 yearly. You save this enormous rental charge in buying direct.
5. **The Dibble Farm Seed Business** is established in the little village of Honeoye Falls, right in the heart of the best Seed-growing district of the Empire State. This means, as nearly as possible, eliminating middlemen, cutting out heavy freight charges, no drayage or cartage expense, and saving you money every time.
6. **Dibble's Farm Seeds are tested in our own laboratory** by a graduate seed analyst who is a member of our firm, and every bag of Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., is tagged, showing our purity and germination test, also the month in which the test was made. Is there another firm in this country offering you as good protection?
7. **In buying Dibble's Farm Seeds, you are assured of getting the highest grade obtainable.** Take Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seed for instance. There are five grades of these seeds, each above 97 per cent purity which will conform to the New York laws. Dibble never buys nor handles but just one quality—the best money will buy.
8. **Dibble's Farm Seeds are northern grown, full of vitality, hardy and vigorous, and adapted to the northern and eastern states.** We do not handle cheap southern or foreign seeds that are not adapted to our climate. Southern or foreign-grown Alfalfa seed is offered at several dollars less per bushel than we pay for our Northern D. B. Brand, but it will not stand our northern winters. Southern Seed Corn looks nice, grows well, but will not produce ears in our northern states. Hundreds of our customers have written us that **Dibble's Northern-grown Seed Potatoes have doubled their crops.**
9. **Dibble's prices are usually lower than the same quality of seed can be purchased for elsewhere,** as we have no overhead expenses, own our own Seed Farms, Warehouses, etc., have no rent to pay, and are satisfied with a just and reasonable profit.
10. In addition to surrounding our customers with every possible protection against poor seeds by buying only the highest grade obtainable and testing every lot in our own Seed Laboratory, **we sell Dibble's Farm Seeds on a ten-days' money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee,** subject to any test any customer may make or wish to have made within ten days after the seeds come into his possession.

THERE never was a time when farmers could make as much money as they can during the next five years. There is a world market for everything farmers grow, and at twice normal prices. The best seeds grow the biggest crops. Dibble's Farm Seeds are the best grade obtainable.

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